

CARRANZA PUTS TROOPS ON TRAIL OF VILLA BANDS, ARREDONDO SAYS

Senator Lewis Introduces Resolution to Authorize President to Occupy Mexico and Restore Order.

TEXAS CONGRESSMAN MAKES BITTER SPEECH

Declares Offenses in Southern Republic Are Cumulative and That Border States Are in Dangerous Mood.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, Jan. 13.—Mr. Arredondo, Carranza ambassador to the United States, called at the state department late today and personally informed Secretary Lansing that soldiers had been dispatched in pursuit of the bandits who murdered the Americans with orders to capture or kill every member of the band. He said if necessary every soldier of the de facto government in the northern states would be pressed into service for this purpose.

Mr. Arredondo said the dead Americans had been warned to keep out of the guerrilla warfare territory, although General Obregon had given them permission at their request to pass through the lines.

White House Looks to Carranza.
There were no developments in the situation at the White House or at the state department but in congress both house and senate continued to give it attention.

Senator Lewis, democrat, introduced a resolution proposing to empower the president to use the army and navy to restore order in Mexico as had been done in Haiti and Nicaragua.

He asked that it lay over without action, however, and there was no further debate at that stage.

In the house, Representative Slayden, democrat of Texas, defended the recognition of General Carranza and declared that if order were not restored, a Pan-American coalition of nations should do it.

President Wilson and Secretary Lansing today looked to General Carranza for prompt compliance with the demand of the United States government that he take immediate steps for the apprehension and punishment of the Mexican bandits who killed American citizens near Chihuahua City.

Wait First Chief's Answer.
While anxiously awaiting Carranza's response, the American officials continued their efforts today to obtain all the facts bearing on the murders from consular officers in Mexico and along the border. They had been ordered to investigate and expedite their reports.

Officials particularly wanted to know whether the murders were due to the failure of the de facto government of Mexico to afford proper protection in a zone known by it to be dangerous or whether the men lost their lives as the result of a bandit attack which could not have been foreseen.

The latest Mexican outrages, continue today to hold the almost undivided attention in official and congressional circles. There were no suggestions, however, that the American government would take further action in the case beyond that already taken.

The Lewis Resolution.
The resolution introduced today by Senator Lewis reads:

"Resolved, by the senate and the house of representatives:

"That the president of the United States be authorized and empowered to order the army of the United States, or any necessary part thereof, to the country of Mexico, and there co-operate with any force there existing which, to the president, shall seem appropriate for the object of protection to the citizens and property of the United States and to punish those violating the security of

SENATE.
Met at noon.

Senator Stone submitted statement from secretary of commerce regarding munitions and other exports.

Postmaster General Burleson discussed administration bills before postoffice committee.

Senator Lewis introduced a resolution to authorize use of army and navy in restoring peace in Mexico, as they are being used in Haiti and Nicaragua.

THE WEATHER

WEATHER FORECAST.
Denver, Colo., Jan. 13.—Friday fair and warmer. Saturday fair.

LOCAL WEATHER REPORT.
For twenty-four hours, ending at 6 p. m. yesterday:
Maximum temperature, 46 degrees; minimum, 4 degrees; range, 42 degrees; temperature at 6 p. m., 35 degrees; west wind; clear.

CITY BANK CLEARINGS.
Yesterday
\$73,513.90.

United States citizens and to authorize the president to use the military and naval forces of the United States in Mexico to the same extent as now by law permitted the navy in Nicaragua and Haiti for the protection of American rights.

Slayden Is Emphatic.
In the house, Representative Slayden, of Texas, declared the time had come for a Pan-American union to bring peace to Mexico and insisted that only the execution of the slayers of the Americans would satisfy the people of border states.

"The rising anger of Americans on the border is dangerous and can not be trifled with," he declared.

"The president did the proper and only possible thing in adopting the suggestion to recognize Carranza. It was an intolerable condition and someone had to be recognized. The choice lay between Carranza and Villa, the unrepentable.

Horrors Piling Up.
"I have been silent even when I thought serious mistakes were being made, leaving the whole matter in the hands of the president and the secretary of state. I am not criticizing them.

"Horrors in Mexico are cumulative. 'Americans have been murdered singly and in squads. They have been shot even on their own territory. They have mysteriously disappeared. Mexicans have even invaded our territory under military command, killing Americans and stealing their property.

"The people of the border have been patient under an unparalleled series of outrages. They do not want war with Mexico, but they want security for their lives and property. Their patience is nearly exhausted. Their anger is great and growing. I deplore any rash action on their part, but he must be blind who can not see the danger.

Pan-America Should Act.
"When the internal affairs of any republic in either of the Americas becomes a scandal and nuisance, when offensive odors of them cross international lines and cries of the victims fall on the ears of neighbors, threatening the peace of other countries, a Pan-American union could and should act.

"Horror piled on horror, crime trading on the heels of crime have exhausted the patience of people of border states and they will be satisfied with nothing short of the execution of the murderers of the late victims of the anarchy which has gone on for two years."

MINING MAN AND TWO DAUGHTERS IN GREAT PERIL

Fearful Destitution Prevails in Sonora, South of Nacozari, Says R. H. Sims, Who Got Out of Mexico Last Week.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
El Paso, Tex., Jan. 13.—Despatches received here from Douglas, Ariz., relating that General Alberto Garcia, with a following of a hundred men, was operating in the Sahuaripa district, were received with apprehension here for the safety of James Lord, manager of the Monte Cristo Mining company, 100 miles south of Nacozari, Sonora. Lord is an Englishman. At the property of the company he has with him two daughters, 19 and 21 years old.

During the months of November and December when Garcia was active in the district, Lord hid his daughters in the mine, two hundred feet below the surface. He is the only foreigner believed here to be south of Nacozari. He is probably one of the best known mining men in Sonora.

Representatives of the company here have appealed to British Diplomatic Agent H. C. Myers, who stated tonight that he would bring the matter to the attention of the British ambassador at Washington.

R. H. Sims, brother of former United States district attorney of Chicago, director of the company, who left Sonora last week, said the entire district of Sonora south of Nacozari is in a destitute condition. Women are using old sacks for clothing, and banditry and lawlessness prevails everywhere. As he came out he said he met various Americans going to outfitting mining camps ready to open up on the assurances given by General Obregon at a meeting of mining men in Douglas promising ample protection and giving his personal guarantee that they would be unmolested.

Well Known Cattleman Dead.
Silver City, N. M., Jan. 13.—Ira D. Stockman, well known cattleman and deputy sheriff at Tyrone, died in a hospital at Santa Rita of pneumonia, following an attack of appendicitis.

MORE MURDERS BY VILLA MEN REPORTED FROM ACROSS BORDER

Reported Capture of General Rodriguez by Americans, Assisted by Mexican Soldiers, Is Confirmed.

FORMER HUERTA MEN REPORTED ACTIVE

Arguedo's Victory Over Carranza Troops Near Escalon Is Work of Blanquet, Mondragon and Aguilar.

RODRIGUEZ TO BE EXECUTED AT ONCE

Washington, Jan. 13.—Capture of General Jose Rodriguez, General Almeida and other Villa chiefs by Carranza forces near Madera was announced tonight in despatches from El Paso to the state department and the Mexican embassy. Almeida was shot immediately, the message to the embassy said, and summary execution of Rodriguez had been ordered by General Gavira, commanding the garrison at Juarez.

The receipt of details concerning the massacre of American citizens and other foreigners by Villa bandits culminated in the issuance of orders for a general exodus of mining company employees in Chihuahua and Durango. Mining company officials have issued the orders upon the receipt of an urgent request from the state department at Washington and negotiations were at once begun with officials of the de facto Mexican government to provide special trains and protection.

Feeling Is Tense.
The arrest of two leaders of the former Villa organization, protests directed against the Mexican policy of the national administration; action by local police authorities to drive Villa adherents out of El Paso and a petition to President Wilson urging the immediate removal of Thomas D. Edwards, American consul at Juarez, for alleged indifference to American interests in Mexico, indicated the tension of the public mind here.

An appeal from the state department at Washington communicated to Andreas Garcia, Mexican consul, that adequate protection be furnished foreign lives and property was met with the announcement that the de facto government forces were being sent to the bandit-ridden sections of western Chihuahua.

Americans Anxious to Fight.
No definite action had been taken tonight on the proposal to organize 1,000 American mining men to run down Villa bandits, guilty of the massacre of eighteen foreigners at Santa Ysabel, whose bodies reached here today. Satisfaction of the Carranza officials, it was announced, was to be sought for this project.

Confirmation of the execution of three other Americans was received in advices from western Chihuahua. George E. Parsons met death while prospecting near the Fabrica ranch, where Peter Keane was killed several weeks ago. The third was Bart Kramer, killed in the Guerrero district.

Capture of Rodriguez.
The capture of General Jose Rodriguez, a former Villa general, by Americans and a few Carranza soldiers, was related in a message from Madera, and later confirmed by the Mexican consulate here. These advices reported that Rodriguez had been killed or captured, and contained a request from Americans for aid. Earlier reports had connected Rodriguez with the Santa Ysabel massacre, but subsequently passengers on the ill-fated train declared that General Reyna and Colonels Lopez and Behran personally directed the execution of foreigners.

Former Huerta Men Active.
The defeat of 3,500 Carranza troops yesterday near Escalon by General Benjamin Arguedo, was announced by a messenger who was said to have arrived at the home of General Victoriano Huerta. The messenger stated Arguedo's 5,000 troops were gathered in Caxas by Generals Blanquet, Mondragon and Aguilar, former Huerta commanders.

A proposed telegram to Theodore Roosevelt asking him to use his influence with congress to secure "a change in the policy of this government" towards Mexico had not been sent early tonight. Efforts to confine signatures to persons without property interests in Mexico apparently were abandoned when many mining

Little Montenegro Is First Nation in World War to Ask for Truce From Army of Invaders.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
London, Jan. 13 (9:50 p. m.).—Another decisive stage in the Balkan situation has been reached with Montenegro now following Serbia in virtual absorption by the invading forces. It was learned tonight that Austria and Montenegro had come to an armistice, this being construed as the last act of the little country after having its capital, Cetinje, dominated by the Austrian capture of Moim Lovcen.

Montenegro Yields.
Whether King Nicholas will continue the unequal struggle is considered doubtful here, but the accepted view among the best posted men in London is that Montenegro has virtually passed under Austrian control. The chief significance of this does not lie in the small territorial acquisition, which is less than Serbia, but in Montenegro's Adriatic front, lying alongside the Austrian main offensive naval station of Cattaro, where today's dispatches announce the entire Austrian fleet, including three dreadnaughts, is assembled and from which the recent naval raid against Italian troops going to the relief of Serbia was made.

Adriatic Austrian Sea.
This further extension of Austria's Adriatic front with the dominating naval center of Cattaro, is viewed as further tending toward the realization of Austria's object of making the Adriatic an Austrian sea and thus checking Italy's ambition to make it an Italian sea.

Italy had so much at stake that officials and diplomats had been waiting anxiously for the steps Italy would take to relieve Montenegro and at the same time avert another Austrian extension on the Adriatic. They were aware that Italy had once before prevented Austria from gaining territorial concessions from Montenegro near Cattaro, by emphatically objecting to the treaty made in 1912. As Italy was then a member of the triple alliance, Austria reluctantly yielded to the Italian objection.

It was believed that dynastic reasons would play a part in Italy's assistance of Montenegro, as King Nicholas' daughter is the wife of the king of Italy, but help from that quarter did not arrive as the Italian expedition was landed further south in Albania and has not been heard from since.

AUSTRIA GAINS STRATEGIC BASE DOMINATING THE ADRIATIC SEA

Remarkable Rise to Highest Pinnacle of Power in Mexico Is Followed by Downfall and Exile.

STORMY CAREER OF HUERTA ENDS; DEATH CLAIMS AGED WARRIOR

Effort to Regain Power in Republic Leads to Arrest and Long Confinement in Fort Bliss.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
El Paso, Tex., Jan. 13.—Exiled from the land of his birth, a band that he had fought for in the days of his power and might, until recently a closely guarded prisoner in the country of adoption in times of stress, with a pension on his lips and in his heart for all mankind, at peace with his God and the world, General Victoriano Huerta, 72 years old, former provisional president of Mexico, and one of the most notable figures in Mexican affairs since the beginning of the revolution, passed out of his earthly life at his home, 115 West Boulevard avenue, at 8:35 o'clock tonight.

The general died fortified with the last rites of the Roman Catholic church, which had been administered some hours before, when in full possession of his faculties and surrounded by the members of his family and a number of close personal friends, most of whom were members of his staff in the days of former glory.

Heartbreak Cause.
Shortly after 1 o'clock Thursday afternoon the general sank into unconsciousness. Physicians had previously abandoned all hope for prolonging life. The labored breathing of the patient, the faintness of the pulse indicated only too plainly that death was slowly ebbing away—that life was only a question of hours at the most. Fainter and fainter grew the pulse. At 8 o'clock physicians could discern only one heart beat each ten seconds.

The heavy twilight came through the bedroom windows and cast their shadows on the face of the dying general. Candles were lighted and the watchers by the bedside murmured prayers.

At 8:35 Gen. Ignacio A. Bravo, for many years a close friend and advisor of General Huerta, announced to waiting newspaper men that the general had just died. There was a break in General Bravo's voice as he told of the passing of his friend and he sat limply down in a chair, overcome by the fatigue of the many hours of watching.

Health Broken in Prison.
General Huerta had been ill for nearly six months, his illness first becoming marked soon after his incarceration as a federal prisoner in Fort Bliss last July. Attending physicians attributed death to a complication of liver complaints, which caused a general breakdown. The general's condition first became alarming last fall and he was transferred from Fort Bliss to his home in El Paso. Apparently improved after a stay at home, he was again removed to the fort. Shortly after Christmas, physicians recommended immediate removal to the general's home again. Federal guards were withdrawn and a \$15,000 bond asked by the government for the appearance of General Huerta, and the neutrality law charge was waived. General Huerta was removed once again to his home. From that time on his decline was rapid.

Notable Telegrams Received.
Standing near the bedside of the dying General Huerta, General Ignacio A. Bravo recalled instructions contained in a despatch sent to him by Huerta, then provisional president, at the time the American marines were landed at Vera Cruz and contained instructions to Bravo to protect the lives and property of American citizens.

The telegram read:

"To General Ignacio A. Bravo, 'Commandant of Military, Mexico City, Mexico.

"I give you extraordinary power to take all the measures that are necessary to the end that under your strict responsibility, you protect the lives and property of American citizens.

"V. HUERTA.
"President, Republic of Mexico.
"April 21, 1914."

Former members of General Huerta's staff, discussing the telegram to General Bravo, were not slow to point out the precautions that Huerta took to insure safety to American citizens in Mexico, and contrasted this stand with the policy pursued by the present-recognized government of Mexico.

Gen. Victoriano Huerta was a professional soldier and as such he had, up to the overthrow of President Francisco Madero, been known for his loyal support of the existing government. He fought loyally for President Porfirio Diaz until his fall, and when Diaz was no longer chief executive, Huerta fought for Francisco de la Barrera, the provisional president. After Francisco Madero was elected Huerta found it to be his duty to support one who had so long fought as

MARTIAL LAW IS PROCLAIMED IN EL PASO; CITY IS ALL AFLAME

Indignation Over Murder of American Citizens Gets Beyond Bounds of Reason and General Rioting Results.

POLICE POWERLESS TO HANDLE SITUATION

Cowmen and Mining Men Gathered in Border City Add to General Chaos and Regulars Are Ordered Out.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
El Paso, Tex., Jan. 13.—Reverberation over the massacre of western Chihuahua Monday by Mexican bandits of eighteen foreigners, mostly Americans, flared up in El Paso tonight when scores of street fights with Mexicans broke out. From every quarter came reports of fighting, in which knives were used. American soldiers from Fort Bliss participated.

Shortly before midnight the police reserves were called out and ordered to "keep the crowds moving." Ambulances raced through the streets and physicians were called to various quarters.

Early in the evening four soldiers "cleaned out" a Mexican saloon in their search for Villa adherents. Later a squad of fifty soldiers started through El Paso street, one of the main thoroughfares, "looking for Mexicans."

Police at the hotels sought out Mexicans and advised them for their own protection to leave.

Villa Officers Reported.
Meanwhile a number of former Villa officers and other Mexican rounded up during the day and tonight were deported. Among them were Miguel Diaz Lombardo, former foreign minister in the Villa cabinet; General Manuel Banda, General Juan Prieto, two brothers of General Manuel M. Medina Villa, Villa's former chief of staff, and twenty others. They left for California.

At 11 o'clock the police discovered armed Mexicans had gathered in the lower part of the city. A detachment of the provost guard from Fort Bliss was sent to the vicinity.

Martial Law Declared.
By 11 o'clock tonight, martial law was proclaimed throughout the center of the city and pedestrians were driven off the streets by the companies of infantry from Fort Bliss and no men were permitted to leave their premises.

It was stated that the military believed that the secret meeting of mining and cattlemen, held early in the evening, would result in a raid on Mexicans in El Paso and wholesale murder here.

The disorder sparked into flame about eight o'clock this evening when a company of soldiers swung shoulder to shoulder in double column down El Paso street and declared they were going to clean the street of Mexicans. Every Mexican encountered was bowled over. The put up a fight he was overpowered and beaten.

Police Prove Powerless.
The police who had concentrated on clearing the hotel lobbies of Mexicans were rushed to the streets while the provost guard was sent on the double quick for El Paso street.

General Pershing ordered the four companies of the Sixteenth infantry to take charge of the streets after it was seen that the police were unable to cope with the situation and the lines of troops moved four abreast through the streets establishing sentries on corners and along the middle of blocks.

Orders were issued that no man would be allowed on the streets without a permit signed by the provost marshal.

While these regulations were on the report of the arming by Mexicans was received and the provost marshal began a search of the Mexican quarter of the city.

No Serious Injuries.
Shortly after midnight it was found that the report of Mexicans arming was without foundation, and that the secret meeting of Americans had disbursed without deciding upon definite action.

One hundred and fifty arrests had been made by the police and it was found that beyond a few "broken" heads, inflicted by the provost guard, no Mexicans had been injured seriously.

The patrol of militia and police continued all night. General Pershing issued a statement declaring the placing of all troops as a precautionary measure.

ADMINISTRATION OF PHILIPPINES HIGHLY PRAISED

General McIntyre, Chief of Insular Bureau, Finds Work of Governor General Harrison Above Just Criticism.

(BY MORNING JOURNAL SPECIAL LEASED WIRE)
Washington, Jan. 13.—High praise of the administration in the Philippines of Governor General Harrison is included in a special report on the islands by Brigadier General Frank McIntyre, chief of the insular bureau. General McIntyre made a personal study of conditions last fall and his report has been submitted to the president and congress. The high motives which have prompted General Harrison's acceptance of his office, General McIntyre says, "have guided his conduct thereof. He has labored unceasingly and as a result of those labors he has gained the admiration and respect of the people of the islands. As a consequence the excellent state of law and order prevailing in the Christian provinces of the Philippine islands is better assured than it has been at any time in the past, while the penetration of schools and sanitary work into the portions of the islands inhabited by the wild peoples and Moros, particularly the latter, is beyond the most sanguine expectations of two years ago.

"The condition existing in the legislation, which resulted in a failure for three years to pass the annual appropriation bill and the failure to provide revenues by necessary taxation, has been replaced by a spirit of good will and co-operation between the two houses.

"The legislative treatment of the Moros and other non-Christian inhabitants not represented in the legislature has been more liberal than at any time in the past."

Finally, the report says, the island government is in good condition in view of the public work it has undertaken. Its financial difficulties, it adds, are all temporary in character and have had the advantage of preventing a heavy debt.

General McIntyre asserts that reports that political considerations have entered into the island civil service are untrue.

All three of the political parties in the islands, he says, favor passage of the pending Philippine bill, although the least powerful of the three favors insertion of a definite date when independence shall be granted. A negligible number of Filipinos are said to wish the United States to retain control permanently, and a majority of the Americans there favor passage of the bill without the promise of ultimate independence.

Mexico Man Bays Clothing Store.
East Las Vegas, N. M., Jan. 12.—Nestor Hoffman, who recently retired from the motion picture business here, has purchased the Palace Clothing company, property of the heirs of the late Benjamin Lewis. Mr. Hoffman is an experienced clothing and dry-goods man, having been engaged at those lines in Mississippi prior to coming here in 1913.